

PRODUCT NUMBER
2500

ACCEPTED
JAN 1 1981

RHODIA 2,4-D AMINE NO. 6 HERBICIDE



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 66.81%

INERT INGREDIENTS 33.19%

*Equivalent to 55.49% of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D or not less than 5.75 pounds of the 2,4 isomer of 2,4-D per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC Method No. 6 D01-6 D05

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF IN EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

Manufactured by

RHÔNE-POULENC CHEMICAL COMPANY

AGROCHEMICAL DIVISION

RHÔNE-POULENC INC.

Monmouth Junction, N.J. 08852

EPA Reg. No. 359-517
EPA Est.
NJ-0880

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS
LITERS

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

- Do not contaminate water, food, feed, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, or fungicides by transport, storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds. Do not reuse containers. Store at temperatures above 32 F. If allowed to freeze remix before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

- Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of in approved landfill or bury in a safe place. Consult Federal, State or Local Disposal Authorities for approved alternative procedures.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.
Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.
Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

NOTE:

(Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.) Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, legumes, ornamentals and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle	Annual Mustards	St. Johnswort	Wild Radish
Wild Onion	and Yellow Rocket	Wild Garlic	Redroot Pigweed
Dandelion	Indian Mallow	Chicory	Kochia
Piantains	or Velvetleaf	Stinging Nettle	Cocklebur
Ground Ivy	Galinsoga	Gumweed	Lambsquarters
Pennywort	Common and Giant	Burdock	Bidens or Beggarticks
Healall	Ragweeds	Poisonhemlock	Blessed Thistle
	Bindweed		

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broadleaf susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

GRASSES:

In established pastures*, turf, and lawns, use $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 pints per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ fluid ounce (1 to 4 teaspoonfuls) per 1000 sq. ft. Mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, and other legumes. White Clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas Bentgrass, Carpetgrass, Buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured. Usually Colonial Bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and Velvets are most easily injured.

In grass seed fields, use $\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pints per acre — higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. **In new seedings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D,** use $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 pint per acre — the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

***Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.**

WHEAT AND BARLEY:

In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre. In winter grains apply $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 pint per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

OATS:

Are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre.

CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

Apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period or after first tassels appear. Spray must strike top of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 10 inches high to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

SUGARCANE:

Preemergence — Apply before canes appear using $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre of area covered. Spray on 36-inch wide bands on top of the row. Postemergence — Use $2\frac{2}{3}$ pints per acre as blanket spray immediately after layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, and rights-of-way, use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ gallon of this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial Sowthistle, Blue Lettuce, Bur Ragweed, Canada Thistle, and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, brush killer products are suggested.

This product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purpose stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material, not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.